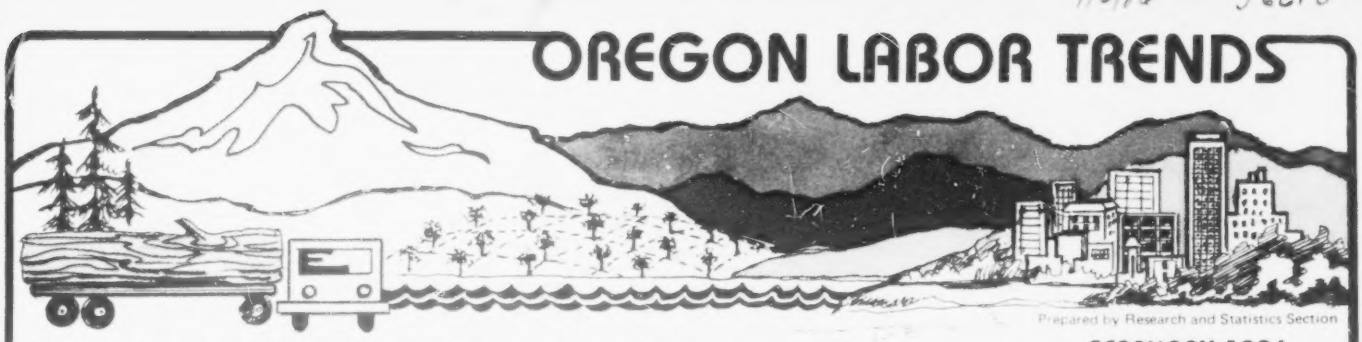
3/18/86 56615-2

OREGON LABOR TRENDS



Prepared by Research and Statistics Section

STATE OF OREGON • EMPLOYMENT DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

FEBRUARY 1986

JANUARY INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Oregon	(Seas. Adj.)
Jan. 1986	7.6
Dec. 1985	7.4
Jan. 1985	9.2
U.S.	
Jan. 1986	6.7
Dec. 1985	6.9
Jan. 1985	7.4

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Oregon	1977=100
Jan. 1986	111.8
Dec. 1985	111.2
Nov. 1985	111.0
Oct. 1985	111.0
Sep. 1985	109.9

DIFFUSION INDEX

Oregon	
Jan. 1986	50.0
Dec. 1985	55.8
Nov. 1985	52.3
Oct. 1985	56.6
Sep. 1985	46.9

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Oregon	
Dec. 1985	39.1
Nov. 1985	38.9
Dec. 1984	39.8

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

1967=100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Portland MSA	
Jan. 1986	321.3
Yearly Change	+ 4.7%
U.S.	
Jan. 1986	328.4
Yearly Change	+ 3.9%

Portland Hotline 221-4132

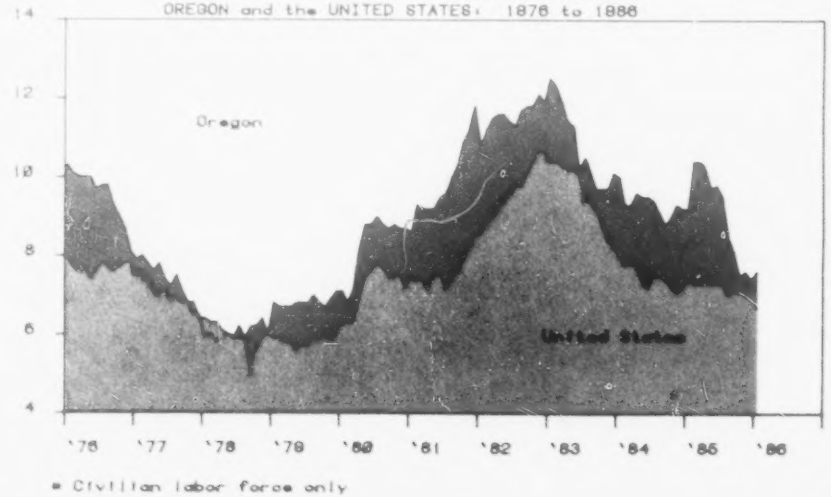
A RESOLUTION FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Art Ayre

During a large part of 1985, Oregonians wondered when the national recovery would reach this state's economy. Our traditional manufacturing industries and agriculture, so badly bruised by the many economic changes which accompanied the recession, continued to suffer in the new economic climate. However, as 1985 drew to a close and 1986 began, a change in Oregon's posture became apparent.

This change hasn't been in the nature of a sudden and awe-inspiring turnaround, nor has it blessed all sections of the state equally, as mentioned in earlier articles. But slowly, perhaps tentatively, something which has the appearance of a budding recovery has been occurring in Oregon. January's employment statistics serve as evidence that Oregonians have resolved to meet the challenges of the post-recessionary economy and are slowly beginning to move mountains. Nonfarm wage and salary employment, which normally drops by about 24,000 in January, fell only 19,000. Equally good news is that total nonagricultural wage and salary employment is now 25,500 above that of January 1985. These figures are based on our latest benchmark, which revises industry employment estimates for 1984 and 1985. An article which appears later in this issue of Labor Trends discusses the impact of these employment revisions on various industries.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*
OREGON and the UNITED STATES: 1976 to 1986



* Civilian labor force only

RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	JAN. 1986 1/	DEC. 1985 2/	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JAN. 1985 5/
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 3/	1,321,400	1,342,000	- 20,600	- 1.5	1,325,600
UNEMPLOYMENT	116,600	105,100	11,500	10.9	137,700
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	8.8	7.8	XXX	XXX	10.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PERCENT	7.6	7.4	XXX	XXX	9.2
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 4/	1,204,800	1,236,900	- 32,100	- 2.6	1,187,900

1/ PRELIMINARY. 2/ REVISED. 3/ INCLUDES EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS 16 YEARS AND OLDER. DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR MULTIPLE JOB-HOLDING AND COMMUTING. 4/ INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, DOMESTICS, FARM WORKERS, AND LABOR DISPUTANTS. 5/ DUE TO REVISED ESTIMATING PROCEDURES BETWEEN DECEMBER 1984 AND JANUARY 1985, DATA FOR 1985 AND THAT OF PREVIOUS YEARS ARE NOT STRICTLY COMPARABLE.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	JAN. 1986 1/	DEC. 1985 2/	JAN. 1985	CHANGE FROM DEC. 1985	CHANGE FROM JAN. 1985
TOTAL 3/	1,024,000	1,043,000	998,500	- 19,000	25,500
WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX 4/	111.8	111.2	109.1	XXX	XXX
DIFFUSION INDEX 5/	50.0	56.8	50.8	XXX	XXX
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	193,300	196,300	194,100	- 3,000	- 800
DURABLE GOODS	143,700	144,700	143,100	- 1,000	600
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	61,400	62,100	62,200	- 700	- 800
LOGGING & SAWMILLS	31,400	32,000	31,900	- 600	- 500
VENEER & PLYWOOD	16,200	16,200	16,900	0	- 700
MILLWORK & STRUCTURAL WOOD	8,700	8,800	8,400	- 100	300
MOBILE HOMES	1,500	1,500	1,300	0	200
OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	- 100
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	2,700	2,800	2,600	- 100	100
STONE, CLAY, GLASS & CONCRETE	2,600	2,700	2,700	- 100	- 100
PRIMARY METALS	8,600	8,800	8,700	- 200	- 100
BLAST FURNACES, IRON & STEEL	5,500	5,700	5,400	- 200	100
NONFERROUS METALS	3,100	3,100	3,300	0	- 200
FABRICATED METALS	11,900	12,000	10,300	- 100	1,600
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	6,200	6,300	4,600	- 100	1,600
OTHER FABRICATED METALS	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
MACHINERY	15,200	15,400	16,000	- 200	- 800
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	13,600	13,600	14,500	0	- 900
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	11,000	10,500	9,200	500	1,800
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	14,200	14,200	14,600	0	- 400
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	2,500	2,600	2,300	- 100	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	49,600	51,600	51,000	- 2,000	- 1,400
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	19,100	21,200	20,400	- 2,100	- 1,300
CANNING & PRESERVING	9,100	10,700	10,200	- 1,600	- 1,100
OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS	10,000	10,500	10,200	- 500	- 200
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	1,600	1,700	1,700	- 100	- 100
APPAREL	2,400	2,300	2,700	100	- 300
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	9,200	9,100	8,900	100	300
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	11,500	11,600	11,400	- 100	100
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	1,900	1,900	2,000	0	- 100
PETROLEUM REFINING	300	300	400	0	- 100
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3,100	3,000	3,000	100	100
LEATHER PRODUCTS	500	500	500	0	0

State of Oregon
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research and Statistics
March 1985 Benchmark
March 1986 (Rev.)

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1984 1/

	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
UNEMPLOYMENT													
Percent of Labor Force													
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT													

(Resident data to be published next month)

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1984 3/ **

TOTAL WAGE AN SALARY	1006.9	965.4	973.9	984.1	993.2	1003.6	1015.8	1009.9	1020.3	1033.6	1033.1	1029.5	1020.5
Wage & Salary Empl. Index (1977=100) 4/													
Diffusion Index 5/													
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	201.1	188.1	192.2	192.5	194.9	197.2	200.3	209.5	215.5	214.0	209.2	202.0	198.1
Durable Goods	146.7	137.7	141.1	141.6	144.6	145.7	148.1	151.8	153.2	152.4	150.3	147.4	146.0
Lumber & Wood Products	66.7	62.8	64.4	64.3	65.1	65.9	67.9	69.9	70.2	70.0	68.3	66.3	64.7
Logging & Sawmills	35.4	33.0	33.7	33.7	33.7	34.7	36.4	38.1	38.2	37.9	36.7	35.0	33.7
Veneer & Plywood	17.6	17.1	17.7	17.5	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.7	18.0	17.6	17.4	17.3
Millwork & Structural Wood	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3
Mobile Homes	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Other Wood Products	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Furniture & Fixtures	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prod.	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7
Primary Metals	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.1
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Found.	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4
Nonferrous Metals	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
Fabricated Metals	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.7
Fabricated Structural Metals	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9
Other Fabricated Metals	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8
Machinery	15.9	14.7	15.1	15.3	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	13.8	12.5	12.6	12.8	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.7	14.5
Transportation Equipment	8.5	7.8	8.6	8.3	9.0	8.7	8.1	9.0	9.5	8.7	8.5	7.7	8.1
Instruments & Related Products	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
Nondurable Goods	54.5	50.4	51.1	50.9	50.3	51.5	52.2	57.7	62.3	61.6	58.9	54.6	52.1
Food & Kindred Products	24.1	20.7	21.1	20.7	20.2	21.1	21.3	26.7	31.4	31.4	28.6	24.3	21.6
Canning and Preserving	13.7	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.2	10.8	10.9	16.1	20.4	20.6	17.8	13.7	11.0
Other Food Products	10.4	10.0	10.0	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.6	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Apparel	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Paper & Allied Products	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.0
Printing & Publishing	11.0	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Petroleum Refining	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Rubber & Plastic Products	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Leather Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

1984 Cont.

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	805.8	777.3	781.7	791.6	798.3	806.4	815.5	800.4	804.8	819.6	823.9	827.5	822.4
Mining & Quarrying	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5
Construction	30.2	25.5	25.4	26.2	26.9	28.5	30.4	33.6	35.3	34.8	33.9	31.8	29.9
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	57.1	56.1	56.0	56.5	56.1	56.4	57.0	57.5	57.7	58.4	57.9	57.8	57.5
Transportation	34.3	32.6	32.7	33.1	33.4	33.7	34.0	34.6	35.0	35.7	35.8	35.7	35.4
Railroad	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1
Trucking & Warehousing	18.3	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.6	18.1	18.8	19.1	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.4
Other Transportation	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9
Communications	14.2	15.0	14.0	15.0	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.1	13.9	14.0	13.5	13.5	13.6
Utilities	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5
Trade	253.0	241.7	240.5	243.7	247.5	250.4	254.4	256.3	258.8	260.7	258.0	260.9	262.7
Wholesale Trade	64.5	61.9	61.9	62.4	63.0	63.3	64.1	65.5	66.4	67.4	67.2	66.0	65.2
Durable Goods	37.9	36.7	36.8	37.1	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.7	38.7	38.4	38.5	38.1	37.8
Nondurable Goods	26.7	25.2	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.5	26.0	26.8	27.7	29.0	28.7	27.9	27.4
Retail Trade	188.4	179.8	178.6	181.3	184.5	187.1	190.3	190.8	192.4	193.3	190.8	194.9	197.5
General Merchandise	25.2	25.7	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.6	24.9	25.0	25.4	27.9	29.1
Food Stores	27.9	27.2	26.7	26.8	27.3	27.3	27.9	28.2	28.6	28.7	28.5	28.6	28.8
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	23.9	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.5	24.1	24.6	24.6	24.9	24.6	24.3	24.1	23.8
Other Retail Trade	111.4	104.5	105.0	107.5	109.7	111.7	113.8	113.4	114.0	115.0	112.6	114.3	115.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	65.4	63.8	64.1	64.5	64.8	65.3	66.2	66.6	66.9	66.3	65.6	65.1	65.3
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.4
Other Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	42.0	40.5	40.8	41.0	41.4	41.9	42.6	43.1	43.4	42.9	42.3	41.8	41.9
Services	204.5	195.7	197.8	200.5	203.4	204.4	205.3	206.3	206.6	208.8	208.6	208.4	208.0
Hotels & Personal Services	23.9	22.2	22.4	23.1	23.5	23.9	24.4	25.1	25.3	25.3	24.4	23.4	23.2
Health Services	67.5	65.9	66.2	66.7	67.1	67.1	67.8	67.8	68.1	68.2	68.5	68.4	68.2
Other Services	113.1	107.6	109.2	110.7	112.8	113.4	113.1	113.4	113.2	115.3	115.7	116.6	116.6
Government	194.1	193.2	196.6	198.8	198.1	199.7	200.5	178.3	177.6	188.8	198.2	201.8	197.5
Federal	29.3	27.7	27.7	27.9	28.4	28.9	30.4	30.9	31.2	30.6	29.7	29.3	28.8
State Government	52.3	52.2	53.0	53.3	52.8	53.0	53.5	49.1	48.8	49.6	54.0	55.8	52.7
Education	21.9	22.6	23.3	23.4	22.9	22.9	22.9	18.0	17.7	18.1	23.6	23.9	23.4
Other State	30.4	29.6	29.7	29.9	29.9	30.1	30.6	31.1	31.1	31.5	30.4	31.9	29.3
Local Government	112.5	113.3	115.9	117.6	116.9	117.8	116.6	98.3	97.6	108.6	114.5	116.7	116.0
Education	70.6	72.9	75.2	76.5	75.7	75.6	73.8	54.8	53.8	66.1	73.1	75.3	74.9
Other Local	41.8	40.4	40.7	41.1	41.2	42.2	42.8	43.5	43.8	42.5	41.4	41.4	41.1
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6

** Data are in thousands

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

2/ Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force.

3/ This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.

State of Oregon
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research and Statistics
March 1985 Benchmark
March 1986 (Rev.)

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1985 1/

	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
UNEMPLOYMENT													
Percent of Labor Force													
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT													

(Resident data to be published next month)

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1985 3/ **

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	1029.0	998.5	998.3	1008.3	1014.3	1028.6	1042.4	1023.8	1034.7	1047.2	1058.5	1050.6	1043.0
Wage & Salary Empl. Index (1977=100) 4/													
Diffusion Index 5/													
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	199.9	194.1	193.6	192.9	192.3	195.2	201.0	203.2	210.6	208.6	210.1	201.1	196.3
Durable Goods	145.3	143.1	142.9	142.1	142.6	144.1	146.5	146.0	148.2	147.7	149.1	146.9	144.7
Lumber & Wood Products	63.5	62.2	61.9	60.9	60.9	62.7	65.1	65.9	66.2	65.8	64.9	63.6	62.1
Logging & Sawmills	33.2	31.9	31.7	30.8	31.2	32.8	34.8	35.3	35.2	35.1	34.5	33.3	32.0
Veneer & Plywood	16.3	16.9	16.7	16.5	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2
Millwork & Structural Wood	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.8
Mobile Homes	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other Wood Products	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6
Furniture & Fixtures	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prod.	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7
Primary Metals	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Found.	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
Nonferrous Metals	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Fabricated Metals	11.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.4	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.0
Fabricated Structural Metals	5.4	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3
Other Fabricated Metals	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7
Machinery	15.7	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	14.1	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6
Transportation Equipment	9.4	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.7	9.3	8.7	7.3	9.1	8.8	11.3	10.9	10.5
Instruments & Related Products	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
Nondurable Goods	54.6	51.0	50.7	50.8	49.7	51.1	54.5	57.2	62.4	60.9	61.0	54.2	51.6
Food & Kindred Products	24.1	20.4	20.4	20.5	19.9	20.6	23.5	26.4	31.4	30.0	30.3	24.0	21.2
Canning and Preserving	13.5	10.2	10.2	10.3	9.6	10.1	12.9	15.5	20.6	19.4	19.5	13.3	10.7
Other Food Products	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.5
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Apparel	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3
Paper & Allied Products	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.7	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.1
Printing & Publishing	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Petroleum Refining	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Rubber & Plastic Products	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Leather Products	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

1985 Cont.

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	829.1	804.4	804.7	815.4	822.0	833.4	841.4	820.6	824.1	838.6	848.4	849.5	846.7
Mining & Quarrying	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
Construction	32.1	28.2	27.5	28.7	30.4	32.2	34.2	35.4	36.0	35.2	35.2	31.7	31.0
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	58.0	56.5	56.3	56.7	57.0	57.4	58.2	58.5	58.7	59.3	59.6	58.8	59.4
Transportation	36.1	34.4	34.5	35.0	35.2	35.5	36.1	36.3	36.5	37.2	37.7	37.0	37.6
Railroad	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7
Trucking & Warehousing	20.0	18.6	18.7	19.0	18.9	19.2	19.9	20.3	20.6	20.8	21.3	21.0	21.7
Other Transportation	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.8	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.2
Communications	13.3	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.2
Utilities	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6
Trade	258.8	251.3	247.0	251.0	252.4	257.1	260.4	260.7	263.4	264.9	263.2	266.5	267.4
Wholesale Trade	66.4	65.0	64.7	65.0	64.6	65.3	65.9	66.7	67.3	68.2	68.1	68.3	67.7
Durable Goods	39.0	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.5	39.0	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.6	39.4	39.6	39.6
Nondurable Goods	27.4	26.8	26.6	26.9	26.1	26.3	26.6	27.1	27.8	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.1
Retail Trade	192.4	186.3	182.3	186.0	187.8	191.8	194.5	194.0	196.1	196.7	195.1	198.2	199.7
General Merchandise	25.3	25.9	24.2	24.2	23.9	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.8	25.0	25.6	27.8	29.0
Food Stores	29.1	28.1	27.4	28.8	28.4	29.0	29.7	29.9	29.9	29.7	29.4	29.4	29.5
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	24.4	23.5	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.6	24.9	25.2	25.3	25.0	24.6	24.3	23.9
Other Retail Trade	113.6	108.8	107.4	109.2	111.3	114.0	115.6	114.4	116.1	117.0	115.5	116.7	117.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	66.9	64.5	64.5	65.0	66.1	66.8	67.8	68.4	68.6	67.8	67.6	67.5	67.6
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.6	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.7	23.8	23.9	23.8	23.9	23.9
Other Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	43.3	41.1	41.2	41.7	42.8	43.4	44.3	44.7	44.8	43.9	43.8	43.6	43.7
Services	214.5	206.1	207.8	211.3	212.9	214.7	214.9	215.9	216.3	219.0	218.7	218.8	218.0
Hotels & Personal Services	24.4	23.5	23.7	24.6	24.3	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.4	24.9	24.1	23.5	23.1
Health Services	69.3	67.5	67.4	68.1	68.3	68.9	69.3	69.9	70.4	70.3	70.2	70.4	70.8
Other Services	120.9	115.1	116.7	118.6	120.3	121.1	120.4	120.6	120.5	123.8	124.4	124.9	124.1
Government	197.1	196.4	200.2	201.3	201.7	203.6	204.2	179.9	179.2	190.5	202.3	204.5	201.8
Federal	28.9	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.7	28.9	29.8	30.2	29.9	29.4	28.9	28.6	28.5
State Government	53.7	52.8	54.3	54.9	54.7	55.0	55.8	51.3	50.5	50.5	55.1	55.3	54.5
Education	22.4	22.4	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.8	19.0	18.2	18.2	23.7	24.3	24.1
Other State	31.4	30.4	30.6	31.1	31.1	31.4	32.0	32.3	32.3	32.3	31.4	31.0	30.4
Local Government	114.5	115.5	117.9	118.4	118.3	119.7	118.6	98.4	98.8	110.6	118.3	120.6	118.8
Education	72.3	74.8	77.0	77.3	77.0	77.9	75.8	55.0	55.2	67.5	75.5	78.0	76.4
Other Local	42.2	40.7	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.8	42.8	43.4	43.6	43.1	42.8	42.6	42.4
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

** Data are in thousands

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

2/ Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force.

3/ This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	CHANGE FROM DEC. 1985	CHANGE FROM JAN. 1985
(CONT.)					
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	830,700	846,700	804,400	- 16,000	26,300
MINING & QUARRYING	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	100
CONSTRUCTION	28,400	31,000	28,200	- 2,600	200
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES	58,200	59,400	56,500	- 1,200	1,700
TRANSPORTATION	36,300	37,600	34,400	- 1,300	1,900
RAILROAD	4,600	4,700	5,100	- 100	- 500
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	20,500	21,700	18,600	- 1,200	1,900
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	11,200	11,200	10,700	0	500
COMMUNICATIONS	13,300	13,200	13,500	100	- 200
UTILITIES	8,600	8,600	8,600	0	0
TRADE	257,000	267,400	251,300	- 10,400	5,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	66,600	67,700	65,000	- 1,100	1,600
DURABLE GOODS	39,200	39,600	38,200	- 400	1,000
NONDURABLE GOODS	27,400	28,100	26,800	- 700	600
RETAIL TRADE	190,400	199,700	186,300	- 9,300	4,100
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	26,700	29,000	25,900	- 2,800	300
FOOD STORES	29,500	29,500	28,100	0	1,400
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	23,500	23,900	23,500	- 400	0
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	111,200	117,300	108,800	- 6,100	2,400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	66,800	67,600	64,500	- 800	2,300
BANKING & CREDIT AGENCIES	23,900	23,900	23,400	0	500
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	42,900	43,700	41,100	- 800	1,800
SERVICES	217,500	218,000	206,100	- 500	11,400
HOTELS & PERSONAL SERVICES	23,300	23,100	23,500	200	- 200
HEALTH SERVICES	71,300	70,800	67,500	500	3,800
OTHER SERVICES	122,900	124,100	115,100	- 1,200	7,800
GOVERNMENT	201,300	201,800	196,400	- 500	4,900
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	28,000	28,500	28,100	- 500	- 100
STATE GOVERNMENT	54,200	54,500	52,800	- 300	1,400
EDUCATION	23,400	24,100	22,400	- 700	1,000
OTHER STATE	30,800	30,400	30,400	400	400
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	119,100	118,800	115,500	300	3,600
EDUCATION	76,600	76,400	74,800	200	1,800
OTHER LOCAL	42,500	42,400	40,700	100	1,800
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0	0	600	0	- 600

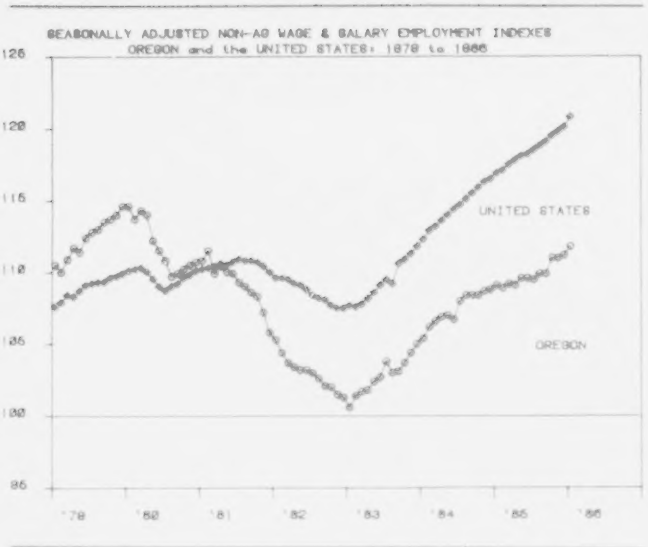
1/ PRELIMINARY

2/ REVISED

3/ INCLUDES FULL AND PART-TIME NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN PAY PERIODS INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS AND ARMED FORCES EXCLUDED. NOTE: ESTIMATED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION. ALL DATA ARE BASED ON THE 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES AS AMENDED BY THE 1977 SUPPLEMENT.

4/ TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AND INDEXED TO 1977. DATA ON THE EARLIER INDEX (1972 = 100) CAN BE CONVERTED TO THE 1977 BASE PERIOD BY MULTIPLYING BY A FACTOR OF .8264, THE RATIO BETWEEN 1972'S ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT (774,300) AND THAT OF 1977 (936,900).

5/ THE DIFFUSION INDEX IS THE PERCENTAGE OF A SELECTED GROUP OF 43 INDUSTRIES SHOWING AN INCREASE IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT. HALF OF THOSE INDUSTRIES SHOWING NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE (LESS THAN 1/2 OF 1%) ARE COUNTED AS INCREASING.



An indication of economic improvement, the nonfarm employment index, was up in January to 111.8, the highest it has been since 1980. The diffusion index, which measures the percentage of industries that are expanding, slipped a little, however, to 50.0 in January from December's 55.8. And the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, which rose from December's 7.4% to 7.6%, still represents an improvement from last January's 9.2%. The fact that Oregon's unemployment rate rose slightly while the national rate dropped from 6.9% to 6.7% is insufficient to offset the appearance of improving health in Oregon's economy, in light of the other, more positive indications.

Manufacturing employment fell 3,000 in January, slightly less than the average January drop, and showed surprising strength in the lumber and wood industry. Although it declined by 700 jobs, lumber and wood's normal seasonal decline is 1,700. Most of the drop took place in logging and sawmills, which experienced one large sawmill closure and a smaller logging shutdown. However, the stability of employment in the balance of the lumber and wood industry is a welcome sign of strength.

Certainly some of this stability is the result of the declining dollar and the improved outlook for lumber exports. Also helpful is the strong building activity, especially in California, brought about by low interest rates. Nevertheless, with plant modernization leading to increases in productivity per worker, it is questionable if the current strengthening of the market will lead to the recovery of the 800 jobs lost in lumber and wood since January 1985.

Of the other durable goods industries, only transportation equipment showed an increase in employment in January. The gain came in ship-building and repair work, and overshadowed an otherwise disappointing month in industries such as primary metals and machinery. Since January 1985, transportation equipment has gained 1,800 jobs mostly in ship repair, and fabricated metals employment is up 1,600 due to higher activity in the oil services industry. During the same period, electrical equipment and supplies dropped 900 jobs, machinery employment fell by 800, and instruments and related products lost 400 jobs. The recent announcement of a plant closure and layoff in one of Oregon's large high-tech companies attests to the continuing weakness of the high-tech market, which will strengthen later this year, according to some industry analysts.

Employment in food and kindred products dropped 2,100 in January. While this is an unseasonably large drop, it should be noted that this industry has defied normal seasonal trends for several years. Canning and preserving lost 1,600 jobs in January, following an unusually long season for canning and freezing and subsequent losses of 6,200 in November and 2,600 in December. In October it was 1,700 jobs ahead of its prior year level. By January, that gain had been transformed into an over-the-year decline of 1,100. At this point, it seems unlikely that February will see a further substantial employment loss in food and kindred products.

The other nondurable goods industries showed minor employment gains in apparel, paper and allied products, and rubber and plastics products. Partially offsetting these gains were similar losses in textile mill products and in printing and publishing. Taken together, the nondurable goods industries did not play a major role in January's employment changes.

The nonmanufacturing sector showed the greatest over-the-month change in employment. Nonmanufacturing as a whole lost 16,000 jobs, 5,000 fewer than seasonally expected, and slightly less than the 18,000 drop last January.

Construction employment dropped 2,600, which is 200 more than seasonally expected. The bulk of this decline, as is typical, occurred in heavy construction and in home building. The year-end nationwide surge in building permits and housing starts is not paralleled by Oregon's building activity, due in part to the state's lagging economy. But even though Oregon is lagging in growth, construction employment is 200 higher than in January 1985.

Transportation, communication and utilities lost 1,200 jobs in January, almost entirely in trucking and warehousing. This decline was a bit smaller than expected, and transportation now employs 1,900 more people than it did in January 1985. As falling oil prices pull down the prices of diesel and jet fuel during spring and summer, most transportation industries should benefit and this may have a positive impact on employment.

The trade industry was Oregon's big employment loser in January, paring 10,400 jobs from the payrolls. About nine tenths of this loss came in the retail sector following the holiday shopping season. Nevertheless, retail trade employment has maintained a healthy increase (+4,100) over year-ago figures. Also, the monthly loss in both wholesale and retail trade employment, despite its considerable size, is still 2,500 less than expected for January. And trade's total employment is now at 257,000, its highest January level ever.

A seasonal decline in real estate resulted in the loss of 800 jobs in the finance, insurance, and real estate category. Although employment is a

respectable 2,300 over last year's January level, some analysts feel that the real estate industry will experience a stagnant 1986. Primary reasons for this assessment include a sluggish economy and inhibitory factors such as due-on-sale and anti-assumption clauses on residential mortgages.

Services' loss of 500 jobs in January was much smaller than the 2,900 loss which was seasonally expected. The decline was centered in private education, and was partially offset by gains in health services outside of hospitals. Both health services and other services show strong over-the-year employment gains. Services as a category now employs 217,500, which is over 11,000 more than last year and the highest January level ever.

Federal and state government employment ebbed a little in January, but a small rise in local government employment moderated this drop. The net effect was a drop of 500 government employees, about in line with seasonal expectations. However, employment in local government, including education, has reversed its recession period decline. Local government employed 122,600 in January 1981, dropped to 113,300 in January 1984, and is now back up to 119,100.

While not every industry nor every region is experiencing a resurgence, there is sufficient cause for guarded optimism. It now appears that the difficult belt-tightening and restructuring which Oregonians have found necessary is slowly having a positive effect on our economy's ability to compete in the national and international marketplaces. Without a doubt, interest rates and the value of the dollar command top billing in many analyses of economic recovery. However, it would be a major omission to exclude the significant influence of the resolve with which Oregonians are meeting the challenges of the post-recession economy and bringing about a recovery of our own.□

NEW LMI PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

It is a dark and stormy night. The cloaked rider looks up intently at the old church steeple. The poignancy of the hour rivets his attention. What will it be, he ponders, one, if by land, ... or two, if by sea. The heaviness of the night closes in. Suddenly a single light shines through the mist and the gloom. It is by land. Quickly he spurs his steed and gallops off across the Oregon countryside to alert the people. "The BEO's are coming!", he shouts. "The BEO's are coming!" In every Oregon village and farm, sleeping residents awake with a start. Away to their windows they fly in a flash. They tear open their shutters. They throw up their sashes. And as the mysterious stranger rides off into the distance, still shouting, "The BEO's are coming!", the populace breaks into resounding cheers. Night caps are hurled into the air in wondrous joy. The BEO's were coming. They knew in their hearts that it was true. Now they could return to their beds, confident that the dawn would bring a bright new day. In the morning they would finally have the economic information for which they'd been waiting so long.

Yes, the Business & Employment Outlook publications for 16 local areas in Oregon are now available. These 1985 updates of last year's Economic Survey Analysis reports contain nearly everything you've ever wanted to know about the economies of local areas in Oregon. The BEO's contain data and analyses on various topics including population, labor force, unemployment, industrial, occupational and income trends. A brief Executive Summary is also available for each of the 16 Business & Employment Outlook reports.

To obtain copies of these annual reports or executive summaries, please contact:

Oregon Employment Division - LMI
875 Union St. N.E.
Salem, OR 97311
503/378-8657 □

OREGON POPULATION TRENDS, 1980-1985

Ed Schafer

(Editor's Note: Mr. Schafer is the Director of the Center for Population Research and Census at Portland State University.)

Now that the 1985 population estimates are complete, it is time to take a mid-decade look at what has happened demographically in Oregon since the 1980 decennial census and attempt to determine what the second half of the 1980s holds in store for the state. In our assessment of the demographic change that has occurred since April 1980, we will focus on total change, the relative contribution of migration and natural increase to the change, and how these changes have affected the age distribution of the state's population.

TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE

On April 1, 1980, the U.S. Bureau of the Census counted 2,633,156 Oregonians, nearly 26% more than the 1970 Census. While Oregon was still in the lower third of all states with regard to the population size, its rate of population growth was tenth fastest among all states. Though quite impressive from a national perspective, Oregon's rate of population growth was only ninth fastest among the thirteen western states. Florida was the only non-western state with a growth rate higher than Oregon's.

The 1980s brought an end, at least temporarily, to Oregon's rapid expansion of population. During the first half of the 1980s, the state's population increased only 1.6%, from 2,633,156 to 2,675,800. At no time since 1950 had population growth been this slow over a five-year period. As dismal as the 1980 to 1985 change appears, it hides an even more depressing period, 1981 to 1983. During this two-year period, Oregon suffered declines in population of 4,550 and 21,165 residents for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83, respectively.

Though all areas in the state were affected demographically by the recession, population change varied substantially among counties. For instance, while Lane County experienced an overall loss of approximately 5,700 residents, Washington County's population grew by more than 22,000. Other counties which recorded substantial population gains included Clackamas (6,300), Deschutes (3,350), Jackson (5,450), Josephine (2,650), and Yamhill (2,250). Counties with losses in excess of 1000 residents were Coos (3,900), Douglas (1,600) and Klamath (1,550).

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

For areas with constant geographic boundaries, population change originates from two sources: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase refers to the number of births occurring to the area's population minus the number of deaths. Net migration is defined as the number of in-migrants to an area minus the number of out-migrants from the area. In developed societies, change due to natural increase is relatively stable and predictable, whereas that due to net migration can be quite volatile and unpredictable. There are exceptions, however. The "baby-boom" of the 1950s and early 1960s is a recent example of a period of unexpected instability in the rate of natural increase.

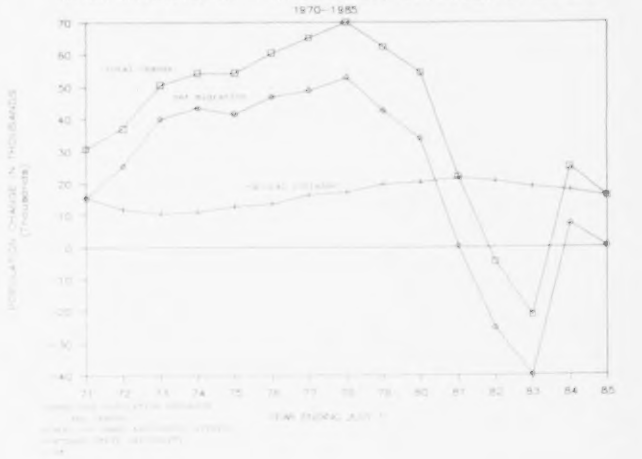
The accompanying graph illustrates the relative contribution of each of the components of change between 1970 and 1985. In general, we can see the stability of change due to natural increase, and conversely, the dramatic reversal in trend associated with net migration. In addition, the data in the graph illustrate the extent to which the short-term (basically, year-to-year) changes in the state's population growth is the result of changes in the volume and direction of net migration.

The data in the graph also demonstrate the differential impact of changes in economic conditions on the two components of population change. It is easy to visually correlate the radical shift in the volume and direction of net migration with the onset of the severe economic recession which began in Oregon in 1979. However, we also observe a decline in the volume of natural increase commencing in 1981. This decline may also be partially attributable to the recession and the uncertainty that it fostered with regard to future economic opportunities for young couples. The consequence of this uncertainty may be decisions by these young couples to delay or forego childbearing, thus depressing the level of natural increase. This phenomenon occurred nationwide during the period of the Great Depression.

CHANGES IN THE STATE'S AGE STRUCTURE

The age structure is one of the most important characteristics of a population. Changes in the age structure, independent of the size of the population, can have major economic and social ramifications. For instance, today's persistent problem of unemployment is thought to be due, in part, to the maturation of the "baby-boom" generation. The sudden influx of these young adults into the labor force has outstripped the economy's ability to create new employment opportunities.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, OREGON



The most significant change in the age structure of Oregon's population since 1980 is the increase in the population 65 years and over. This particular age group is the state's fastest growing. For example, while the increase in the total population has been only 1.6%, the population 65 years and over has grown by 15.1%.

Another noteworthy fact concerning changes in the age structure is that while the Portland Metropolitan Area has received the lion's share of overall net migration since 1980, areas outside the Portland region seem to be the preferred destination of elderly migrants. For example, the counties of Deschutes, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, and Marion accounted for 97% of the 7,450 net migration of elderly persons to the state.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

Anticipating future events is always difficult. However, forecasting future demographic change in Oregon is particularly troublesome at this time. It appears that the state's economy is precariously balanced on the fence, leaning toward continued stagnation one month and toward renewed growth the next. Furthermore, we have recently witnessed the high degree of correlation between economic and population growth within the state. Thus, any statements concerning future changes in the state's population should be interpreted with much caution.

Population forecasts made by the Center for Population Research and Census during 1984 project an increase in the state's population of nearly 8% during the last half of the 1980s. On an annual basis, this represents a rate of growth of only 60% of that experienced by the state during the 1970s. However, it is substantially greater than the 1.6% that occurred during the period 1980-85. If our projections prove accurate, we can expect a 1990 Census population of 2,884,000.□

ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT REVISIONS

Graham Slater

The word benchmark produces all kinds of reactions from those familiar with its meaning. For some, it conjures up memories of long hours, tedious 'number crunching', and endless attention to detail. For others, it simply means that new and more accurate data will soon be available. Whichever applies, you will be pleased to know that the 1985 benchmark of Oregon's employment data is complete.

The Current Employment Statistics program of the Oregon Employment Division collects data on a monthly basis from a sample of Oregon employers, and estimates employment by industry based on trends evident from the sample. At benchmark time, estimates for the past two years are replaced by actual employment counts mostly taken from employer unemployment insurance tax reports.

A constant source of confusion is the terminology associated with the dating of the benchmark. In February 1986, we completed the March 1985 benchmark (all data through March 1985 should now be final). We currently have 'actual count' data for all of 1984 and the first half of 1985. Therefore, one year from now we will revise 1985 for a second time, including 'actual count' data for the second half of the year (as well as the first half of 1986).

This year's benchmark resulted in very minor changes in our original estimates. An upward revision of 0.3% was applied to total wage and salary employment in both 1984 and 1985. In 1985, total nonfarm wage and salary employment was revised upward from 1,026,000 to 1,029,000.

In 1984, only one industry experienced a notable revision. Food and kindred products employment was raised by 1,300 (+5.7%), this change mostly coming in the canning and preserving sector. A new (and better) estimating technique was introduced for 1985, resulting in a revision of just 0.8% for that year.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF OREGON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS 1/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 2/ 1985	Nov. 3/ 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 2/ 1985	Nov. 3/ 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 2/ 1985	Nov. 3/ 1985	Dec. 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING 4/	$416.42	$403.87	$421.08	39.1	38.5	39.8	$10.65	$10.49	$10.58
Durable Goods	423.44	418.94	432.95	39.5	39.3	40.5	10.72	10.66	10.69
Lumber & Wood Products	447.52	435.90	461.04	40.1	39.2	40.8	11.16	11.12	11.30
Logging & Sawmills	476.80	460.08	491.26	39.8	38.5	40.6	11.98	11.95	12.10
Veneer & Plywood	449.22	439.68	476.02	41.1	40.9	42.2	10.93	10.75	11.28
Millwork & Struct Wood	362.23	357.08	356.00	40.7	39.5	40.0	8.90	9.04	8.90
Mobile Homes	250.75	278.88	258.66	29.5	33.2	32.7	8.50	8.40	7.91
Other Wood Products	453.17	449.85	441.90	40.9	40.6	40.1	11.08	11.08	11.02
Furniture & Fixtures	321.93	339.42	292.99	39.5	40.6	38.4	8.15	8.36	7.63
Primary Metals	508.57	500.08	496.94	42.1	41.5	43.1	12.08	12.05	11.53
Fabricated Metals	394.49	376.11	393.02	38.6	38.3	39.9	10.22	9.82	9.85
Machinery	423.20	425.58	423.28	40.0	39.7	40.7	10.58	10.72	10.40
Nondurable Goods	395.20	365.00	389.88	38.0	36.5	38.0	10.40	10.00	10.26
Food & Kindred Products	326.14	291.71	322.54	35.8	34.4	36.2	9.11	8.48	8.91
Canning & Preserving	274.03	231.84	267.46	34.6	32.2	34.6	7.92	7.20	7.73
Other Food Products	391.28	397.82	403.37	37.3	38.4	38.6	10.49	10.36	10.45
Textile Mill Products	241.13	206.38	231.84	39.4	34.0	38.9	6.12	6.07	5.96
Apparel	252.43	211.10	226.72	43.9	37.9	41.6	5.75	5.57	5.45
Paper & Allied Products	624.09	589.28	614.18	42.6	40.5	43.1	14.65	14.55	14.25
Printing & Publishing	389.13	392.76	406.00	35.7	36.0	35.0	10.90	10.91	11.60
Construction 4/	503.78	458.67	474.50	36.4	33.9	32.5	13.84	13.53	14.60
Communications & Utilities 5/	511.68	510.88	500.35	41.6	41.4	39.9	12.30	12.34	12.54
Trade	286.01	277.72	288.12	34.5	33.5	34.3	8.29	8.29	8.40
Wholesale Trade	390.85	383.35	386.32	37.8	37.4	37.8	10.34	10.25	10.22
Retail Trade	237.60	227.20	242.96	33.0	31.6	32.7	7.20	7.19	7.43
Banking & Insurance	302.30	290.21	277.03						
State & Local Government	344.17	340.54	327.63						

1/ Figures are average gross hours and earnings of full and part-time worked or paid for, including overtime and shift premium pay. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Revised

4/ Data for production workers only and exclude administrative, supervisory (above working foremen), technical, sales and office personnel.

5/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only, excluding proprietors and executive personnel. Data for retail trade excludes eating and drinking places.

Even in 1985, where actual counts were available for the first time, only a few industries were subject to substantial revisions. This can clearly be seen from the graph. In manufacturing, transportation equipment was the only one, with employment rising by 900. This is historically a very difficult industry to estimate, due to the large fluctuations which occur in such industries as shipbuilding & repair, aircraft and parts, and railroad equipment. In total, manufacturing employment was revised upward by 0.8%.

In nonmanufacturing, transportation employment received the largest revision, rising by 3,200 as a result of the benchmark. Railroad employment was unchanged, but other areas such as trucking and warehousing experienced large increases.

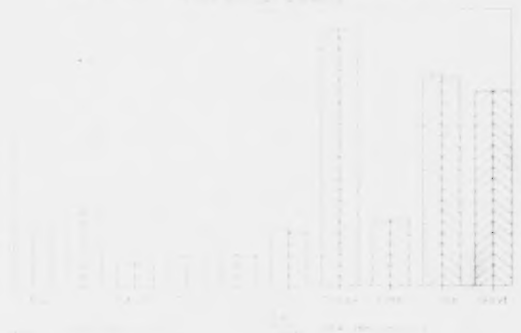
Two industries which were expected to experience major revisions turned out to be tracking quite well. Construction employment was revised upwards by just 1.9%, an unusually small revision for this volatile industry. However, hidden within this small change were some larger revisions which nullified each other - general residential construction and masonry were underestimated during the year, while general nonresidential construction and plumbing, heating & air conditioning were subjected to a downward revision.

The services industry, where strong growth throughout the year led to suspicion that a downward revision might be imminent, actually was revised even further upward. Employment in that industry rose to 214,500 compared to the 211,500 originally estimated.

What all this means is that Oregon's nonfarm wage and salary employment rose by 22,100 (+2.2%) between 1984 and 1985, continuing the upward movement present since 1982. Unfortunately, the improvements in total employment are not spread uniformly throughout all industries. Manufacturing employment actually fell by 1,200 (-0.6%) with lumber and wood products down 4.8%. Notable gains did occur in fabricated metals (+6.7%) and printing & publishing (+4.5%). On the nonmanufacturing side, employment rose by 23,300 (+2.9%), with improvements concentrated in construction (+6.3%) and services (+4.9%).

Revised industry employment data for 1984 and 1985 are included elsewhere in this publication. If you would like further information on these revisions, please call Graham Slater at (503) 378-8658. Benchmark revisions of wage and salary employment are a prerequisite to revisions of the labor force, employment, and unemployment portion of the annual tables. These data will be available shortly and will be discussed in a future edition of Oregon Labor Trends. Benchmark revisions are also made at the area labor market level. To request copies of the revised annual tables for Oregon or its labor market areas, please call Arlene Luckey at (503) 373-1816.□

OREGON EMPLOYMENT REVISIONS



OREGON LABOR TRENDS

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